



THE LIBERATOR.

VOL. VI.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

NO. 31.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

[SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1836.

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.
\$2 TWO DOLLARS per annum, always payable in advance.
All letters and communications must be post paid. The rule
is imperative, in order to shield us from the frequent imposition
of our enemies.—Those, therefore, who wish their letters
to be taken from the Post Office by us, will be careful to pay their
postage.

* An advertisement making one square, or a space of equal
length and breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar.

COMMUNICATIONS.

BROTHER GARRISON:—In the Newport "Republican" of July 6, I find the following *encomiastic* article upon yourself, which is there inserted as a communication. Its courtesy, decency, and veracity, are so characteristic of the valorous Newport champion of *gig-laws*—the courageous hero who is bold to stand his fellow-citizens where they cannot be heard in reply—that I am much inclined to award the praise of its authorship to the gallant Benjamin himself. I spend a few notes, to point out some of its many beauties.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

In the "Liberator" of the 2d inst. we find a letter of **William L. Garrison** filled with abuse of the citizens of this town, and of the members of our General Assembly. As the tongue and pen of this person, to his grief, have long become non-conductors of calumny, as they always were of truth, we shall only tax ourselves with a brief summary of the proceedings he has labored to in-super-

Certain memorials of abolitionists, [1] to the General Assembly, at its session in May last, were referred to a committee, with instructions to "hear such testimony as might be submitted to them by or in behalf of the petitioners." There was no formal meeting of the Committee; but it was agreed, by three of them, that Wednesday evening of the session week in June should be the time of meeting. Notice of this was given in the newspapers, by the Chairman; who added to the notice an unblinded and extraordinary invitation to the memorialists and *all others interested*, to appear, if they saw fit, and be heard. [2]

This sweeping license was neither authorized by the vote of the House, nor by the Committee, [3] and was wholly at variance with the duty of the Committee; who could without any embarrassment receive, at its first meeting, whatever testimony of any of the *petitioners* might have to present, and would have ample time left to deliberate upon and make their report during the session. But the plan of a Legislative Committee, setting to hear the lectures and declamations of all comers from all quarters, upon the subject of slavery and abolition, was perfectly preposterous. If the invitation had been contrived by the agitators themselves, they could not have exulted in it more; but they did, nor could it have better suited their purposes. The sinister use to which they meant to turn it was soon apparent; and is now fully exposed by Garrison himself, their acknowledged leader and founder. [4] In his fit of mortification at the loss of so fine an opportunity for exciting disturbances in this quiet town, he has exposed the design of himself and his confidants. No pains were spared, (neither us) to bring together for the occasion, some of their ablest champions. [5] It was confidently expected (he continues) that Theodore D. Weld would be on the spot, but the recent mob in Troy, where he had been lecturing, induced him to remain in that city, at great personal hazard, still fighting valiantly. [5] Our eloquent brother Stanton was also expected here, armed at all points. [6] Brother (Rev. Esqr. Sam'l.) May would have been here promptly, but " &c. (R. & E. &c.)" Great Smith was invited to attend, &c. &c. Yesterday (Rev. Amos) Phelps and C. C. Burleigh, with an excellent reporter from New York, came to Newport ready for the conflict; and this afternoon our esteemed friend, David L. Codd, came with me to complete the list of speakers, accompanied by many abolition friends.—Victorious as we are, we regret that we are not able to open our battery of free discussion—but perhaps we shall yet succeed in discharging, at least, one forty-two pounder before we leave.—If so, we hope to make a breach in this strong hold of slavery—for Newport is the Charleston or New Orleans of New England! How could the man speak plainer or more unblushingly?—The Committee of the Legislature was to be used as the means and pretence for holding conventions in the committee room, under the ordering of Garrison [6] and the many abolition friends he brought with him; and in which the foreign declaimers of whom he gives us a list, were, night after night, as long as the session lasted, to have full scope to open their batteries and discharge their forty-two pounders upon this strong hold of slavery—to revile the people of the town as he does, excite their indignation, outrage their feelings, and, if possible, stir up something which they might claim for a riot; as brother Theodore D. Weld had so successfully done at Troy, that he was necessarily kept there, fighting valiantly to prevent his riot from subduing, as it must if he had left there to lend his hand to similar work in Newport. [5] Even the redoubtable brother Weld could not, conveniently, cultivate a riot in Troy and another in Newport at the same time. He was obliged, therefore, reluctantly, to leave poor Newport to the charge of his Rev. brother Phelps, Garrison, &c. &c. The sin of the people of Newport (in the eyes of such men as these) is their unqualified repugnance and aversion to the company of demagogues and impostors. [7] Such a man as Garrison, with all his impudent hypocrisy, would never be tolerated here; [8] he could not get even the boys to follow him, unless he might induce them to do, if not warned that he would set it down for a riot in his account with his employers, and claim his reward for it as

mightily advancing the "great cause." No doubt these worthies from Boston and New York, with the "many friends and abolitionists" they brought with them, and their "able reporter," would have labored hard to make up for the regretted absence of brother Weld, and the "eloquent brother" Stanton, armed at all points! They would as usual have anathematized and excommunicated all church members and ministers of all denominations, who do not think as they pretend to think, and would have reviled and denounced the government and people of the slaveholding States, as they did before the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, and have incessantly done in all their speeches and lectures, almost without a single exception. [10] The eight persons set down in Garrison's "list of speakers" all except one, were or had been hired declaimers of the American Anti-Slavery Society, as appears by the reports of their "Executive Committee." [11] None of the Rhode Island memorialists were thought worthy of a place in this "list of speakers." But some of them, probably, would have been warmed up and inspired by the discharge of a forty-two pounder, and have made bold to ask leave to speak after their superiors. [12] There would have been no want of speakers to have held out bravely, if necessary, for a period longer than an entire Congressional session. Measuring their strength of lungs and capacity for long speaking, by the samples we have in the published speeches and lectures of those alone set down in Garrison's list of speakers, any one of them would have been more than competent to have taken up the remaining part of the week in which the committee were to set. And the same scene would have been acted over at the next weekly session, and the next, without end. By the next session brother Weld would probably have made all he could of his Troy riot; and the eloquent brother Stanton, "armed at all points," would have been ready to assist in opening the batteries. Once permitted to enter upon this career, they would have had the committee wholly in their possession, and would have gone on as they pleased: for the moment the committee had endeavored to bring them to any regular course of proceeding, or interferred with them in the slightest manner, they would have raised the usual outcry that they were gagged, denied a hearing, and deprived of the privilege of "free discussion." And this they meant should be the termination of the business before the committee, and in the General Assembly also. This is exactly the same course which the same men and their confidants pursued before the committee of the Massachusetts Legislature; and which is unequivocally indicated in Garrison's letter now before us. [13]

Such were to have been the fruits of the unwarranted invitation inserted in the newspapers. The majority of the committee were determined not to be so imposed upon and insulted; nor to permit the House which had appointed them to be, through them, so abused. It was evident that they could not, with any propriety, meet under such a notice as had been given. They therefore recommended to the House, as the most correct course, to continue the committee, with directions to report at the next session, granting leave, in the mean time, to the *memorialists*, (not to intruding strangers) to present to the committee in writing, whatever documents, evidence, arguments or remarks, they or any of them might have to offer. And who with any shadow of right, or reason, or sincerity, could complain of the liberty thus professed? It was evident from the preparations made, and the number of speakers collected, that it was not intended that the committee should have any chance of reporting at the then session at least, and this was intimated without disguise; if, then, the memorialists, or more properly speaking, the hired foreign agents into whose hands they had surrendered themselves, if these master agents, in the name of their wards and pupils, really thought themselves gifted with any new and bright ideas, more than had been repeated a thousand times in their quarterly, monthly, weekly and daily publications; did not the course proposed, give them the best opportunity of making the most of their arguments, by carefully digesting, maturing and arranging them, and addressing them to the understanding in a substantial form, in which their intrinsic weight and merits might best be examined and understood? But no; it was far from their intention to expose themselves to such a test. The privilege of reasoning coolly, and having their reasons coolly examined, was not their wish; they desired only the license of ranting and railing; or, the alternative, of smirking about arbitrary proceedings, and the denial of rights. [13]

The bill before the House, of which the memorialists complained, if adopted, would have been a general public law, in the discussion of which in the General Assembly, no set of individuals, having any more right to claim to be heard, in the discussion of any other public act. [14] The bill, in substance, provided that all overt acts and practices calculated and designed to excite the slaves, in the slaveholding states, against their masters, encouraging them to insurrection, and thereby endangering the property, safety, and lives of the people of those States, should be deemed to be criminal offences and punished, &c. There was not a syllable in the bill that could be construed as interfering, in the remotest degree, with the freedom of discussion or of the press.—Not a word that could be honestly complained of by any good citizen who neither meant himself to commit the crime intended to be punished, nor was willing that others should be left at liberty to commit it. It would have been well if our memorialists, before allowing themselves to be so made use of by these hired agents and lecturers from other states, had reflected upon the very unfavorable inference to which their complaining of a bill simply providing for the just punishment of a most flagitious crime, must unavoidably render them liable. [15] But they were fellow-citizens, and were treated with indulgence, [16] although they had no manner of right to claim to be heard, (except by their memorials) upon such an occasion. What then shall we say of the matchless impudence of a set of hired foreign agents and emissaries in the pay of a foreign association, who have attempted to interfere in our legislation—have dared to demand a hearing before a committee of our Legislature, in objection to a public

law pending before that Legislature, and are now outrageously abusing and denouncing that Committee and Legislature, and the citizens of one of our principal towns, because their demands were not complied with! This is the manner in which the American Anti-Slavery Society addresses itself "to the understanding and consciences of the people!" [17] What would have been the style of their oratory, had these declaimers succeeded in forcing themselves upon us, in defiance of the wishes of the great bulk of the people of the town, some slight idea may be formed from the following short specimen in a speech of similar character throughout, delivered before a company of young men in New York, by the eloquent brother Stanton, and published in the Society's "Human Rights," Aug. 8th, 1835. "Oh, but immediate emancipation would be unsafe—the slave would butcher his master, and fill the land with rapine and murder." Suppose, said Mr. Stanton, the intelligence should reach this city to-day, that the slaves had risen in insurrection, and were scattering dismay and death through the South. Would not the veriest child know the cause?—"They are fighting for their freedom," would be the universal cry.

And then your confession! Verily the cause must have been powerful, which could have produced such a direful disclosure! How could you—even mortified as you were because "the enemy precipitately fled"—how could you be so unguarded. Since some of your readers may have forgotten the horrible purport of this same confession, and the wickedly "sinister use" which "the agitators" were to have made of Mr. Dorr's unauthorized and "sweeping" license, I will quote your very words in all their hideous enormity. "The R. I. State Anti-Slavery Society immediately appreciated the importance of having our principles and measures ably vindicated in this pro-slavery town, under these circumstances, and it accordingly spared no pains to bring forward on this occasion, some of our ablest advocates." The naughty "agitators" who compose the R. I. Anti-Slavery Society! What right had they to appreciate anything, or frown with indignation at the folly it betrays, it is the offspring of a most cruel and wicked prejudice. It merits only pity or contempt.

And let us see what was to be expected from the Rev. Amos Phelps, who, no doubt, would have extolled upon his favorite scheme of amalgamating the white and black races, by marrying white women to black men, as the only safe means of begotten "perfect equality," and levelling all distinctions. In his "Lectures on Slavery and its remedy," (pp. 235, 6, 7, 8,) contrasting the efforts to amalgamation, he says—"When I hear it, I hardly know whether most to pity the ignorance or from with indignation at the folly it betrays, it is the offspring of a most cruel and wicked prejudice. It merits only pity or contempt." And by this, this preudge should melt away, and the generation then on the stage should have no objection to amalgamation, why should you be concerned? If they (your children—sons and daughters) "choose it, why should you forbid them?" He then reinforces himself by a quotation from a female advocate for negro husbands, as follows, viz. "Let the sons and daughters of Africa both be educated, and then they will be fit for each other. They (the negroes) will not be found to make war upon their white neighbors for wives; nor will they, if they have intelligent women of their own, see any thing so very desirable in the project."

We do not know whether Amos Phelps himself claims to be a white man or a negro, or is the offspring of his sweet amalgamation. From the basestlessness of his appetites, (we will not call them sentiments) he might be taken for a genuine angel of the highest perfume.

Such were to have been the fruits of the unwarranted invitation inserted in the newspapers. The majority of the committee were determined not to be so imposed upon and insulted; nor to permit the House which had appointed them to be, through them, so abused. It was evident that they could not, with any propriety, meet under such a notice as had been given. They therefore recommended to the House, as the most correct course, to continue the committee, with directions to report at the next session, granting leave, in the mean time, to the *memorialists*, (not to intruding strangers) to present to the committee in writing, whatever documents, evidence, arguments or remarks, they or any of them might have to offer. And who with any shadow of right, or reason, or sincerity, could complain of the liberty thus professed?

It was evident from the preparations made, and the number of speakers collected, that it was not intended that the committee should have any chance of reporting at the then session at least, and this was intimated without disguise; if, then, the memorialists, or more properly speaking, the hired foreign agents into whose hands they had surrendered themselves, if these master agents, in the name of their wards and pupils, really thought themselves gifted with any new and bright ideas, more than had been repeated a thousand times in their quarterly, monthly, weekly and daily publications; did not the course proposed, give them the best opportunity of making the most of their arguments, by carefully digesting, maturing and arranging them, and addressing them to the understanding in a substantial form, in which their intrinsic weight and merits might best be examined and understood?

The "excellent reporter" whom they brought with them from New-York, was the swine who so scandalously caricatured, garbled, and distorted the proceedings and speeches they pretended to report, that even the three or four members who had spoken in favor of his employers most loudly, exclaimed against his incompetence or villainy.

Since we have condescended to notice this man, Garrison, at all, we ought not to pass over his conduct, and that of some of his companions while in this town. They quartered themselves at a public house, at which the Lieut. Gov. and a number of the members of the General Assembly had previously taken lodgings; [18] and during their whole stay here, they were continually assailing the members with the most insolent language and grossest personal abuse, to their faces—calling them cowards and dough-faces, and telling them that they had seen better men than they bought. They then reinforced himself by a quotation from a female advocate for negro husbands, as follows, viz. "Let the sons and daughters of Africa both be educated, and then they will be fit for each other. They (the negroes) will not be found to make war upon their white neighbors for wives; nor will they, if they have intelligent women of their own, see any thing so very desirable in the project."

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defeated. Much perplexity was felt—all the plans had found their owners except the one adopted. Finally, the colored man came forward, and to the astonishment and utter confusion and chagrin of all the mechanics, the Committee said the plan was his. We may well suppose, that those who had so often boasted of the white man's superiority in intellect, and who had so often ridiculed the idea of a colored man having any genius, were not a little mortified to find that they had been entirely outdone by the object of their just contempt. They were mortified to think that their splendid Hotel was not only to owe its form and beauty to a colored man, but to be owned in part by him. This was not to be thought of. Better no Hotel at all, than one devised and owned in part by a despised son of Africa; and it was not until after considerable delay that the building of the Hotel was commenced. How the company were relieved from the dilemma we are not informed.

Such is the empty boast of superiority in the white man. Give the colored people fair play, and we have no fear but they will stand side by side of us in the mechanic arts, in science, in legislation, and in every thing. For one, I bid them God speed, and should be willing to see them go even ahead of us, as did the above man, till the pride of the colored man's oppressors is completely humbled, and they are willing to take their colored brother by the hand, and acknowledge him as a brother and an equal.

(To be Continued.)

SOUTH WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At a meeting of persons friendly to the formation of an Anti-Slavery Society in South Weymouth, held at Columbian Hall, April 23, 1836; Appleton Howe, M. D., was called to the Chair, and Allen Vining chosen Secretary.

Voted, To choose a committee of five to draft a Constitution, to nominate a list of officers for the year ensuing, and to report at an adjourned meeting.

The meeting was adjourned to May 9.

Wednesday, May 9, met pursuant to adjournment.

The following Preamble and Constitution being presented by the committee appointed for that purpose, was adopted.

[From a late No. of the London Monthly Review.]

HAITI.

Notes of a visit from some parts of Haiti, in January and February of 1836. By the Rev. S. W. Hanna, Island Curate of St. Georges, Jamaica—London, 1836.

It is not to be expected that Mr. Hanna's notes, which were taken during a visit to Haiti, that did not extend beyond one month, can afford very minutiae facts or profound views respecting the actual condition of the Island. But the unpretending little volume has this valuable quality, that it narrates facts, and with perfect impartiality. It is left for every one to draw what deductions he pleases from the narrative. His own conclusions are expressed in these words—"On a careful review of all that I have witnessed during my visit to Haiti, the following are the general impressions left upon my mind: The country is one of the richest and most beautiful under the sun. The people, from variety of unhappy circumstances concurring, are in a low state of civilization, but they are a well disposed, quiet people, very kind and very hospitable, and capable of great advances in every moral and intellectual attainment as any I am acquainted with."

Mr. Hanna informs us that on the 8th of January, 1835, he left Jamaica, along with Capt. Owen, of his Majesty's ship the Thunder, for Haiti. The Capt. went for the purpose of surveying a portion of the southern coast of the Island, and the author of the sake of his health. On the 13th of January, one of the Thunder's boats landed at a small village, eastward of Cape Tiranron, the author being one of the party. They met with very civil treatment from several persons, both males and females, who were far better clothed than the negroes of Jamaica on working days." After the boat, from a ship within half a mile of the shore, confirmed their fears and authorized their bold assault. The author considerably and charitably aids—"they have suffered so much from white men in past times, that it is no wonder they dread their approach."

The following sentences will afford to many a favorable idea of Capt. Owen and his Lieutenant. "It is very pleasing to me to be with Capt. Owen and my excellent friend, Lieut. Allen, with whom I read the scriptures every day. Capt. Owen pays much attention to his crew in these matters."

Having now made our readers somewhat acquainted with the characters of the visitors, we proceed to a more particular familiarity with the people of Haiti.

"About half past four we landed at a wharf at Cayes, in the harbor we saw three or four square-rigged vessels, French and American. We saw also a number of boats, scattered in various directions over the surface of the harbor. The crew of one of these, consisting entirely of blacks, called out, as we passed them, 'English man-of-war coming in!'—this sentence being, I presume, the utmost extent of their knowledge of the language. The wharf was covered with blacks and colored men to 'see the strangers.' They were very poor to us, and many of them were very well, most of them comfortably dressed—there being nothing like rags or nakedness. A large portion of them appeared to be soldiers. We walked from the wharf, first along a street running parallel with the water's edge, and then up the principal street of the town, to the governor's or commandant's house. A black officer accompanied us as our guide. The main street is very good and wide, consisting of large wooden houses, displaying no wealth or luxury certainly, but no deficiency of neatness and even respectability. In the lower stories of these houses were shops, with every kind of dry goods exposed for sale, chiefly printed cottons, muslins and silks of gay colors. The 'merchants' were negro and colored women, many of whom were splendidly attired, so far at least as rich colors, and sashes, and silk, and dazzling yellow head-dresses, and sky-blue shoes could constitute splendor. At some of these shops I enquired the prices of various articles; though I bought nothing, I found the people every where obliging and polite."

As we crossed another street, a black man, in military uniform, called aloud to the one who accompanied us, and demanded who we were. Our companion replied, 'People from a man-of-war.' 'Of what nation?' was the next demand. 'English,' it was answered. 'Then,' rejoined the first speaker, 'you may proceed.'

The officer who made these inquiries was, we were informed, the Captain of the Port. On our arrival at the Commandant's, we found outside a guard of honor, consisting of very unmilitary looking soldiers, in blue uniforms, their caps covered with a quantity of red cotton or woolen net work, and tassels. They were for the most part seated on chairs or long benches. There was no sentry proponing. We were introduced to the General immediately on our arrival.

Voted, That the doings of these meetings, be sent to the editor of some paper devoted to the cause of emancipation for publication, signed by the President and Secretary.

APPLETON HOWE, President.

REED BLANCHARD, Secretary.

Rev. HENRY C. WRIGHT has accepted an agency for the American Peace Society. He is now in the State of New York, on his way to Cincinnati, which he is expected to reach in October. Columbus, executed by one of the old masters. This picture, the General told us, he had found

at the city of San Domingo, on his first assumption of the government of that place. It had been but lately returned to him from France, whether he had sent it to have it copied and engraved.

Capt. Owen had letters from the Secretary of the President of Haiti, authorising his survey, and offering every assistance which the government could render, which of course served to secure the attention that continued to be bestowed upon the surveying party; nor did Gen. Borgella fail, on being informed of the treatment they had received at the place where they were pelted with stones, to assure them that steps should be taken to prevent the repetition of such an outrage.

(To be Continued.)

SOUTH WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At a meeting of persons friendly to the formation of an Anti-Slavery Society in South Weymouth, held at Columbian Hall, April 23, 1836; Appleton Howe, M. D., was called to the Chair, and Allen Vining chosen Secretary.

Voted, To choose a committee of five to draft a Constitution, to nominate a list of officers for the year ensuing, and to report at an adjourned meeting.

The meeting was adjourned to May 9.

Wednesday, May 9, met pursuant to adjournment.

The following Preamble and Constitution being presented by the committee appointed for that purpose, was adopted.

PREAMBLE.

Believing it to be the duty, as well as the right of all citizens to meet in a peaceful and orderly manner for the discussion of public grievances, to seek for redress, and for consultation on their safety; and believing that the system of Slavery, as allowed in the District of Columbia and some of the States and Territories, by which more than two and a half millions of human beings are retained in bondage, holding all that makes life desirable at the will of a master, is a palpable violation of the letter and spirit of the Declaration of our Independence, which recognizes all men born free and equal, possessing certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that private and public safety imperiously require the speedy abandonment of this system, which we conceive to be a gross violation of the laws of God and the rights of humanity, and that moral means alone are to be used to eradicate this alarming and increasing evil, this foul stain on our national character, which ought to denounce this country as it is, the most prominent resting place of Slavery; the land of bondmen, instead of the land of the free; that in no way can public opinion be so well ascertained, or its influence felt, as by the organization of Societies whose object shall be the diffusion of light; and that the lawless invasion of the rights of free discussion, by mobs in various parts of our country during the past year, calls loudly on every patriot to unite for the preservation of this, the palladium of our liberties, this corner-stone of our political edifice; the destruction of which would prostrate all that distinguishes this country from those under the iron grasp of despotism. Believing, furthermore, that the right to legislate in all cases whatsoever, confers full power on Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and that general jurisdiction confers the same powers in regard to the Territories, and that the right to petition government should ever be preserved inviolable. We therefore agree to organize ourselves into a Society, and adopt the following

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This Society shall be called the South Weymouth Anti-Slavery Society, and shall be auxiliary to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

Art. 2. The object of this Society shall be to endeavor by all honorable, lawful, and moral means, to effect the speedy and entire extinction of Slavery in the United States, and to enlighten and correct public opinion on the subject.

Art. 3. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and four Directors, who shall be chosen by ballot unless otherwise directed, and shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Society, and shall hold their respective offices until others are chosen in their stead.

Art. 4. Any person may become a member of this Society by signing the preamble and Constitution, and may withdraw from the same by giving notice of his intentions to the Secretary.

Art. 5. The Executive Committee shall have power to fill all vacancies in their Board for the current year.

Art. 6. The expenses of this Society shall be defrayed by the voluntary contributions of its members.

Art. 7. The anniversary of this Society shall be held on the first Wednesday in May, at such time and place as the Executive Committee may direct.

Art. 8. Additional meetings may be held at such other times as the Executive Committee may direct.

Art. 9. This Constitution may be altered by a vote of the majority of the members present at any regular meeting.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President—Appleton Howe, M. D.
Vice President—Thomas Nash.
Recording Secretary—Reed Blanchard.

Corresponding Secretary—Jacob Loud, Jr.
Treasurer—Allen Vining.

Directors—Jonathan Truett, Robert Richards, Samuel Burrill, Benjamin Trebil, Jr.

The Society numbers eighty-six members, eighty of whom are legal voters.

The following resolutions and votes being presented, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the success which has hitherto attended the formation of Anti-Slavery Societies, in removing the prejudices from the public, and their effect in dispelling the darkness which has hitherto concealed the appalling features of Slavery, should encourage the formation of other Societies, till our whole population shall unite in removing this stain upon our national character.

Resolved, That the rebellion of the Texans against the Government of Mexico, which seems to be urged for the express purpose of continuing and perpetuating Slavery, ought to receive the reprobation of every patriot and citizen.

Resolved, That apparent apathy and indifference of our Government in relation to the contribution of arms, ammunition, money, and volunteers in aid of the Texan rebellion, indicate a state of feeling inconsistent with their profession of neutrality to the Government of Mexico.

Voted, That the doings of these meetings, be sent to the editor of some paper devoted to the cause of emancipation for publication, signed by the President and Secretary.

APPLETON HOWE, President.

REED BLANCHARD, Secretary.

Rev. HENRY C. WRIGHT has accepted an agency for the American Peace Society. He is now in the State of New York, on his way to Cincinnati, which he is expected to reach in October. Columbus, executed by one of the old masters. This picture, the General told us, he had found

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1836.

of criminal justice and the newspaper accounts of the northern mobs fully showed."

Mr. Leigh, in the Virginia Convention of 1829, said—

"There must be some peasantry; and as the country fills up, there must be more—that is, men who tend the herds, and dig the soil, who have neither real or personal capital of their own, and who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow. I ask gentlemen to say, whether they believe that those who depend on their daily subsistence, or do ever enter into political affairs? They never do, never will, never can."

Professor Dew, of William and Mary College in Virginia, speaks in defense of slavery in the following impious strain:

"I would say, then, let us cherish this institution which has been built up, *by no sin of ours*—let us cleave to it as THE AARK OF OUR SAFETY. *Ezra, piety, morality, and religion*, alike demand its continuance; and perhaps I would hazard too much in the prediction, that the day will come when the whole confederacy will regard it as the *sheath anchor* of our country's LIBERTY."

Again he says:

"Domestic slavery, such as ours, is the only institution which I know of, that can secure that spirit of equality among freemen, [i.e. among the aristocracy,] so necessary to the true and genuine feeling of republicanism, without propelling the body politic at the same time into the dangerous vices of agrarianism and legislative intermeddling between the laborer and capitalist. The occupations which we follow, necessarily, and unavoidably create distinctions in society. To say that all equal honest laborers who perform all the menial offices of life, will not and cannot be treated as equals by their employers. And those who stand ready to execute all our commands, no matter what they may be, for mere pecuniary reward, cannot feel themselves equal to US in reality, however much their reason may be bewepted by the voice of sophistry. [Prof. D. then goes on to denounce 'universal suffrage in a state where there are no slaves.'] Political power [at the south] is thus taken from the hands of those who might abuse it, and placed in the hands of those who are most interested in its judicious exercise [i.e. the slaveholding tyrants]. How can we get wisdom that holdeth the plough, that glorieth in the goad, that driveth oxen and is occupied in the labors, and whose talk is of bullocks? . . . But whilst the political effects of our social system are so peculiarly beneficial, the *moral* effects are no less striking and advantageous (!) I have no hesitation in affirming, that the relation between the capitalist and laborer in the south is kinder, and more productive of genuine attachment, than exists between the same classes any where else on the globe! Free from that constant feeling of insecurity which continually haunts the poor man of other countries, he moves on [like a horse in a bark-mill] in the round of his existence, contented and grateful!"

If there be any thing either in the spirit or doctrine of agrarianism more detestable and alarming, than is contained in the foregoing extracts, we have yet to make the discovery.

[From Birney's Philanthropist of July 15.]

MIDNIGHT OUTRAGE ON THE PRESS.

On Tuesday last, a band of fifteen or twenty predators, with the aid of a ladder and a plank, scaled the premises of Mr. Pugh, the printer of this journal, at midnight. They made their way, some six or eight of them, through a window on the roof and descended into an office where Mr. P. kept one of his printing presses, used mostly for printing the Philanthropist. A boy was lying asleep in the office. They threw the bed-clothes over his head to prevent him from seeing them, and proceeded, by threats of bodily harm, and by brandishing over him a large bludgeon, to enforce their mandate, that no alarm should be given, and that he should disclose to them where the type was kept. A woman, living near, heard the exclamation, "d—n him, cut out his heart." The predators next proceeded to take the press to pieces—carrying away the smaller parts of it. They destroyed nearly half the impression of No. 6 of the Philanthropist. This No. had been omitted at the time it originally happened, in consequence of an accident that happened to the press whilst it was at New Richmond. The destruction of so large a part of the impression just made will prevent many of the early subscribers from receiving their Nos. There was also in the office the blank paper prepared for the present No. of this journal. The paper was taken to an adjoining lot, and there chiefly torn up and besmeared with the contents of a keg of ink round in the office. There was in the office nothing else to injure or destroy. Mr. Pugh estimates the whole damage, at probably not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

This outrage on the property and peace of a quiet and law-abiding citizen—so well fitted to bring our city into disrepute—was altogether unexpected by Mr. Pugh, and we believe, by all the other portion of our population. Indeed, there is some reason to suspect that this invasion of our peace has been projected and executed partially, at least, by persons residing in Kentucky. It has been ascertained that three came over from Covington to assist in perpetrating the outrage. The secrecy with which the affair has been conducted will make it difficult to discover those who were concerned in it. On Tuesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, two men were seen to enter the back yard adjacent to Mr. Pugh's premises, and take a *reconnaissance* of the latter. One of them, as described by a lady who saw them, was an elderly man, gray-haired, wearing a palmetto hat, and brown Holland coat. The other was a younger man, in summer clothes—particulars not remembered.

We had scarcely made out the foregoing account, when we had presented to us the following evidence, that

THE DOG DAYS ARE COMING!

"Abolitionists Beware."

"The citizens of Cincinnati, embracing every class, interested in the prosperity of the city, satisfied that the business of the place is receiving a vital stab from the wicked and misguided operations of the abolitionists, are resolved to arrest their course. The destruction of their press on the night of the 12th instant, may be taken as a warning. As there are some worthy citizens engaged in the unwholly cause of annoying our southern neighbors, they are apprised to, to pause before they bring things to a crisis. If an attempt is made to re-establish the press, it will be viewed as an act of defiance to an already outraged community, and on their heads be the results which will follow."

Every kind of expostulation and remonstrance has been resorted to in vain—longer patience would be criminal. The plan is matured to eradicate an evil which every citizen feels is undermining his business and property."

Now, that the above lawless and insulting placard—printed in Kentucky—stuck up, as it was at the corners of the streets, in the night—proceeded from any truly respectable citizen or citizens, we do not believe. No. There is an ever-buzzing set of noisome little insects—mostly from the south—brought into life by the reckless violence of the slave holding region of Louisiana and Mississippi—hangings on at our most fashionable hotels and coffee houses—connoisseurs here but a few days during the sickly season—loud talkers, using great swelling words—your genuine dogskin gloves and rattan canes—tome fine, your full grown, pestilential DANDIES, that, we apprehend, are the head of this atrocious conspiracy.

acy to disturb the peace of the city. If we add some half dozen of our broken down nobility—score or two of our shabby aristocracy, who have commercial, or other, connexions with southern slaveholders, and in whose estimation the liberties of our own citizens are no dust of the balance when weighed against the intangible sacredness of southern slavery, or a longhead of sugar;

—if these, we say, with a few of their lily-handed dependents, headed to our southern neighbors now among us—in those who, having utterly surrendered every vestige of constitutional liberty among themselves, are endeavoring to persuade us to the same infatuated and suicidal act, we shall have nearly the whole of the *corp nobilitate*, who are now putting their heads together, to introduce the reign of terror into Cincinnati. That any of our citizens, who belong to what we choose to call the *respectable class*—we mean the honest, industrious, law-abiding, and working men—that any such are engaged in a midnight conspiracy to overthrow the most solemn safeguards of their own and their offspring's liberty, in order that our slaveholding neighbors may put them on the back, and command their servility, we do not, for one moment, believe.

The following case of interest to Southerners was brought

LITERARY, MISCELLANEOUS AND MORAL.

LITERARY.

[From the Haverhill Gazette.]

TO GOVERNOR M'DUFFIE.

'The patriarchal institution of slavery.'

Gov. M'Duffie.

King of Carolina!—hail!
Last champion of Oppression's battle!
Lord of rice-terce and cotton-hale!
Of sugar-box and human cattle!
Around thy temples, green and dark,
Thy own tobacco-wreath reposes—
Thyself, a brother Patriarch
Of Isaac, Abraham, and Moses!

Why not?—Their household rule is thine,
Like theirs, thy bondmen feel its rigor;
And thine, perchance, as concubine,
Some swarthy prototype of Hagar.
Why not?—Like those good men of old,
The priesthood is thy chosen station,
Like them thou payest thy rites to gold—
An Aaron's calf of Nullification.

All fair and softly—must we then,
From Ruin's open jaws to save us,
Upon our own free working men
Confer a master's special favors?
Whips for the back—chains for the heels—
Hooks for the nostrils of Democracy,
Before it spurns as well as feels
The riding of the Aristocracy!

Ho—fishermen of Marblehead!—
Ho—Lynn cordwainers, leave your leather,
And wear the yoke, in kindness made,
And clutch your needful chains together!
Let Lowell mills their thousands yield,
Down lea the rough Vermonters hasten,
Down from the workshop and the field,
And thank us for each chain we fisten.

SLAVES in the rugged Yankee land!
I tell thee, Carolina, never!
Our rocky hills and iron strand,
Are free, and shall be free forever.
The surf shall wear that strand away,
Our granite hills in dust shall moulder,
Ere Slavery's haughty yoke shall lay
Unbroken, on a Yankee's shoulder!

No—George M'Duffie!—keep thy words
For the mail plunderers of the city,
Whose robber right is in their swords;
For recreant priest and Lynch-Committee,
Go point thee to thy cannon's mouth,
And swear its brazen lips are better,
To guard "the interests of the South."
Than parchment scroll, or Charter's letter.

We fear not.—Streams which bawl most loud
Along their course, are oftentimes shallow;
And loudest to a doubtful crowd
The coward publishes his valor.

The courage has at least been shown
In many a bloodless southern quarrel,
Facing, with hartsbome and cologne,
The Georgian's harmless pistol-barrel.
No, Souther!—not in Yankee land
Will threats like thine a fear awaken—
Her men, who on their Charter stand
For truth and right, may not be shaken.

Still shall that Truth assail thine ear—
Each breeze, from Northern mountains flowing,
The tones of Liberty shall hear—
God's free 'free incendiaries' going!

We give thee joy!—thy name is heard
With reverence on the Neva's borders;
And 'turban'd Turk' and Polan's lord,
And Metternich are thy applauders.
Go!—if thou lov'st such fame, and share
The mad Ephes' an base example—
The ho! bands of UNION tear,
And clasp the torch to FREEDOM's temple!

Do this—Heaven's frown—thy country's curse—
Guilt's fiery torture ever burning—
The quenchless thirst of Tantalus,
And Ixion's wheel forever turning—
A name, for which 'the plain'dst fiend
Below' his own would barter never,—
These shall think to unto the end—
They daunty heritage forever!

* See speech of Gov. M'D. to an artillery company in Charleston, S. C.

* Most of our readers will recollect the 'chivalrous' affair between M'Duffie and Col. Cummings, of Georgia, some years ago, in which the parties fortified themselves with spirits of hartsbome and *Eau de Cologne*.

[From the 'Songs of the Free.]

THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST.

Hail to the Lord's Anointed!

Great David's greater Son;

Hail in the time appointed,

His reign on earth begun:

He comes to break oppression;

To set the Captive Free;

To take away transgression,

And rule in Equity.

He comes with succor speedy,

To those who suffer wrong;

To help the poor and needy,

And bid the weak be strong;

To give them songs for sighing,

Their darkness turned to light,

Whose souls condemned and dying,

Were precious in his sight.

He shall come down like showers

Upon the fruitful earth,

And love, and joy, like flowers,

Spring in his path to birth;

Before him, on the mountains,

Shall peace, the herald, go,

And righteousness, in fountains,

From hill to valley flow.

To him shall prayer unceasing,

And daily vows ascend;

His kingdom still increasing,

A kingdom without end:

The tide of time shall never

His Covenant remove;

His name shall stand forever;

That name to us is—Love.

[From the 'Songs of the Free.]

HYMN FOR THE BOSTON MONTHLY CONCERT.

Through all your three-folded city now,
Swell high the voice of prayer and praise!
Though 'the perpetual hills do bow,'
Yet everlasting are thy ways.

Oh! yet, as in thine ancient day,
Thy word is truth, Thy will is love;
Thy law is FREEDOM—to obey
That glorious gospel from above!

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GLASGOW EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening, March 1st, 1836, the Second Annual Meeting of the above Society was held in the Reverend Dr. Heugh's Chapel. At seven o'clock, the hour of meeting, the church was filled to excess, with a highly respectable audience. In the absence of Robert Graham, Esq., President of the Society, Mr. Beith proposed that Dr. Wardlaw should take the chair, which was agreed to by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his regret at the absence of their respected President. He loved to see that worthy individual among them, embued as he was with a fervent hatred of oppression under every form.—(Cheers.) If wrath ever animated his bosom, it was only when he looked at the conduct of those who would prevent mankind from enjoying that freedom which is their natural birthright. They saw in him the ruling passion strong as ever—long might it be before they saw it, as the poet said, strong in death, but long might they witness its strength and vigor in a good old age. (Loud cheering.) With these remarks he would sit down. As he saw from the programme of the evening's proceedings, which he held in his hand, that there were many excellent speakers to move the various resolutions, it would therefore be highly improper in him to occupy that time which belonged to those who would follow. (Cheers.)

Mr. WILLIAM SMEAL, Jun., one of the Secretaries, then read portions of the annual report of the Society. The report referred at length to the labors of Mr. Thompson in the cause of abolition in the United States; but as the particulars have been already before the public, it is not necessary to go over them. In reference to the signal care with which Providence had watched over the life of Mr. Thompson during his labors in America, the committee express their deepest thankfulness. Mr. Thompson had gone out from this country to the United States on one of the most important missions that ever had been undertaken by man. He had labored zealously in the cause; nor did he think of leaving that country till strongly urged to do so by the friends of abolition. While engaged in his hazardous enterprise he was exposed to all the calumny and vilification which could be heaped on his head by those whose interest or prejudices made them supporters of slavery. This was to be expected; but he had also to suffer from the desertion of those who were deemed the friends of liberty. The liberal press of this country had but feebly seconded his efforts. With few exceptions, the newspapers assuming that name, had stood aloof, and some had even joined the malignant outcry against him. A few, however, had stood out, and among these the committee could not refrain from mentioning, amongst others, the London Patriot, and, in our own city the Glasgow Chronicle. A long panegyric was here passed on the exertions of the latter journal, for its long advocacy of the claims of the Negro, and in particular for its bold defense of Mr. Thompson, when exposed to the calumnies of his opponents. In conclusion, the committee referred with pain to the conduct of certain members of the deputations from the Baptist and other Societies of this country to the United States, in regard to their treatment of Mr. Thompson. Dr. Cox of Hackney, was a member of the first named delegation. He was a member of that society which had sent Mr. Thompson to America; and it might have been expected that he would gladly have assisted him in his arduous labors. Instead of that, however, he had flatly refused to attend the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in New-York, where he was expected to move one of the resolutions, on the ground that his coming forward in that manner would interfere with the political bearings of the questions of Slavery. Reference was made also to the travels of Reed and Matheson, a work which, although written by two Independent Ministers, friends of abolition, from this country, had furnished arguments against the cause which were triumphantly quoted by the enemies of immediate emancipation. In reference to the future proceedings of the society, the committee recommended that Mr. Thompson should be employed to lecture on the cause in the various towns throughout Great Britain and Ireland, in order to rouse public feelings in favor of the immediate Abolition of Slavery in America. An abstract of the receipts and expenditure for the last year was then read, from which it appeared the amount of receipts was £247 15s. 5*l* /d; of expenditure, £249 14s. 2*d*; leaving a balance due the Treasurer, £1 18s. 8*l*-2*d*.

The Rev. T. PULLER moved the first resolution, but in doing so, he begged to be understood as entering his decided protest against that part of it which expressed disapprobation of the conduct of the English Clergymen in America. The resolutions which he held in his hands, recommended that the report now read be printed and circulated, and with the exception he had just mentioned, he would give the motion his most cordial support. The Rev. Gentleman, in a very excellent speech, expressed his deep abhorrence of the inhuman conduct of the Americans, and his sorrow that a land so full of gospel light, and abounding so much in the missionary spirit, should suffer Slavery, in such a horrid form, to exist among them. It was almost enough to make any one doubt whether those wonderful accounts of religious revivals which they had heard of as taking place in America, were actual evidences of true religion.

The Rev. JAMES PATTERSON, while he seconded the resolution, also entered his protest against that part of it relating to the Baptist Deputation. He expressed his strong disapprobation of the conduct of the Baptists in America, for their opposition, covert or open, to the cause of Abolition. His object in rising at present, was to say that he thought his friends had failed in their duty to the Slave, in entering their protest against a part of the report which he reckoned most important of all. (Enthusiastic Cheering.) It was well known to all, that from Reed's book, passages had been quoted with approbation, in support of their doctrine, by the vilest Slavery Journals of New-York. The Abolitionists were in that book blamed for having taken two steps, when they ought to have taken but one; they were charged with demanding Amalgamation as well as Emancipation. Was it right, to remain silent, when such calumnies were circulated by one who ought to have been a friend? He could assure them that all the sufferings and dangers and privations he had endured in their service, were as nothing; he felt them not, they troubled not his rest by night, nor his mind by day, they were light as a feather compared with what he had suffered from the publication of Dr. Cox's letter. And why should they be ashamed or afraid of expressing their disapprobation of what was done amiss by their brethren on the other side of the water. He would rather reprove those on this side of the Atlantic, than those on the other side, if

both were equally wrong. (Cheers.) With reference to Dr. Cox, he would have them to remember that that clergyman had been sent out by the Emancipation Society, and that, when that body spoke of who should go it was agreed that whoever was sent should be one who would express himself freely on the abolition question. Knowing all this, and knowing also, that Dr. Cox had often and publicly expressed himself warmly in favor of immediate abolition, he (Mr. T.) had expressed his confident expectation, that when Dr. Cox should arrive, he would give all that aid to the cause which his fame and talents could afford. He needed not to tell them how much he had been disappointed, but he might mention that the slavery papers of New York, which had one day been heaping upon Dr. Cox the vilest terms which language could furnish, were, the very next day—the day after his declining to appear at the abolition meeting, filled with the encomiums of Dr. Cox, and calling on him (Mr. T.) to quit the country, founding their arguments for it on the very letter which Dr. Cox had written. He would ask then if this should not have been mentioned in the report? (Cries of yes, and cheers.)

He had no wish to occupy the time of the meeting in details which merely regarded his own personal feelings, were it not that his character, and that of their society, were equally involved in them; and he could not say, that all the calumnies, all the violence with which he had been assailed by the slavery press, was nothing compared to the withering scorn which had followed the publication of that letter. (Cheers.) When he thought of this, and when he remembered that Read and Matheson's book was in the hands of almost the whole of the religious public, when he saw the passages in it in which they speak of, the cause of emancipation having been thrown back by the abolitionists, when he read in the New York Herald an extract from that book, in which the abolitionists were spoken of as too far advanced for the age in which they lived, where they are said to have injured the cause through their inattention to expediency, having left it in their plans nothing to prejudice, nothing to interest, nothing to do. When such things as these were said, was it right they should remain silent concerning them? (Cheers.) He would call on Mr. Reed, if he was there present, though he had meant to call on him first in the presence of assembled thousands in London, he would call on him to show if ever there had been any thing unusual, or even inexpedient in the right sense of the word or the term, in the conduct of the constitution of a single one of the three hundred and fifty Anti-Slavery Societies which had been formed in the United States. As to the charge brought against them that they demanded amalgamation after emancipation, he repudiated it as false and unfounded. They never spoke of amalgamation, or if they did it was only of putting an end to that wicked and awfully debasing amalgamation which existed among the planters of the south, and their slaves. Mr. Reed had, without a shadow of proof, brought a charge against the society which was sufficient of itself to ruin the cause in the minds of all who read without enquiry, further. He had spoken of the agents of abolition in the most disparaging terms, comparing the society to a wedge. Mr. Reed said, they had attempted to force the broad end first, and thus their efforts had been worse than useless, and set against them the very best friends of the cause. Now, who were these best friends of the cause? Were they the men who would first set about satisfying the grasping cupidity of the planters, while they lent a deaf ear to the complaints of the suffering negro, men who would attend to the claims of interest before those of humanity, men who would not stir a single step in the work till they had satisfied the claims of these dealers in human cattle? (Cheers.) And these were to be called the best friends of the negro. (Laughter and cheers.) He would again ask, before sitting down, if these things were to be passed over unnoticed in the report of their society? He would enter his protest against any such shameful silence. They might talk as they pleased of Dr. Cox having occupied the dignified position of neutrality; he envied not such dignity; he detested neutrality; he had almost said that God detected neutrality. It was this false virtue which stood in the way of every great improvement, it was the barrier against the most needed reforms, a shield which stood betwixt the conscience of the slavery advocates and the pointed rebuke which the abolitionists aimed at it. He trusted that the report would be allowed to stand in its original state. He would not alter a word, he would not misplace a single comma of what had been said with regard to the members of the Baptist delegation, he would rather that all the rest of the report were struck out, all that had been said laudatory to himself, than that any change should be made on this. Mr. Thompson sat down amid long continued and renewed cheers.

The resolution to adopt the whole report, was carried nearly unanimously, amid tremendous cheers.

(To be Continued.)

[From the Friend.]

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The recent instance of the arrest of Alexander Hemsley, his wife Nancy, and their three children, in the tenth month last, in the neighborhood of Mt. Holly, New-Jersey, has excited much attention. From the evidence produced at the trial, it appeared the arrest was made under a statue law of New-Jersey, by John Willoughby, attorney for Goldsborough, Pree, executor of Isaac Baggs' estate, and also attorney for R. D. Cooper, both of the state of Maryland, who proceeded to Mount Holly, accompanied by four other persons, and obtained from George Haywood, one of the justices of the inferior court, warrants for the arrest of Alexander, as an absconding slave, belonging to the estate of Isaac Baggs, and for Nancy and her three children, as the absconding slaves of R. D. Cooper. As soon as their arrest was known, their friends employed counsel for their defense. The Rev. Gentleman, in a very excellent speech, expressed his deep abhorrence of the inhuman conduct of the Americans, and his sorrow that a land so full of gospel light, and abounding so much in the missionary spirit, should suffer Slavery, in such a horrid form, to exist among them. It was almost enough to make any one doubt whether those wonderful accounts of religious revivals which they had heard of as taking place in America, were actual evidences of true religion.

The Rev. JAMES PATTERSON, while he seconded the resolution, also entered his protest against that part of it relating to the Baptist Deputation. He expressed his strong disapprobation of the conduct of the Baptists in America, for their opposition, covert or open, to the cause of Abolition. His object in rising at present, was to say that he thought his friends had failed in their duty to the Slave, in entering their protest against a part of the report which he reckoned most important of all. (Enthusiastic Cheering.) It was well known to all, that from Reed's book, passages had been quoted with approbation, in support of their doctrine, by the vilest Slavery Journals of New-York. The Abolitionists were in that book blamed for having taken two steps, when they ought to have taken but one; they were charged with demanding Amalgamation as well as Emancipation. Was it right, to remain silent, when such calumnies were circulated by one who ought to have been a friend? He could assure them that all the sufferings and dangers and privations he had endured in their service, were as nothing; he felt them not, they troubled not his rest by night, nor his mind by day, they were light as a feather compared with what he had suffered from the publication of Dr. Cox's letter. And why should they be ashamed or afraid of expressing their disapprobation of what was done amiss by their brethren on the other side of the water. He would rather reprove those on this side of the Atlantic, than those on the other side, if

From the evidence produced at the trial, it appeared that the prisoners had resided for a number of years in the neighborhood, where they had married, and uniformly borne good characters. The witnesses for the claimants swore positively as to the identity of Alexander, but were unable to designate any particular mark; eleven years having transpired. No bill of sale was produced, and the claimant rested his title on the reputation, proved by the witnesses, of Alexander's passing as the slave of Baggs, from whom it was alleged he had escaped, as before stated, prior to his death.

On the part of Alexander, it was proved by the most respectable testimony, that he was resident in New-Jersey at the time the slave, Nathan, eloped. Other testimony was shut out by the court because the witnesses were not proved free, but his counsel mainly relied on the want of credibility of the two witnesses, whose testimony was much shaken by the cross examination. The will of Baggs, with the inventory, was produced on the part of Alexander, by which it appeared no

slave of that name was noticed. The clause in the will relative to the slaves, expressed a wish that all the testator's slaves should be free at certain ages. This was probably the reason why the claimant suppressed it.

It being agreed by the counsel that the charge of the judge should be given for all at once. Nancy's case commenced, without a doubt on the part of her counsel, of her being cleared; but it was dismissed from the previous testimony of the Bookers, that they would be equally positive of her slavery, as they had been of Alexander's, which proved correct in the sequel. The claimant here, as in the case of Alexander, rested his case on the proof of identity, and on the reputation of slavery from residence.—Her identity was not made a question, but her freedom was shown to be conclusive; first, by the manumission of the claimant's father, John Cooper, who had owned her mother, and the total absence of all proof of a transfer from him to any person; and secondly, by the fact proved by two witnesses, themselves claiming their freedom under the same instrument which manumitted her, that her mother had been discharged as free, by the elder Cooper, before Nancy's birth, and had removed, with his consent, from Delaware into Maryland, and further, that the claimant himself, with whom she lived in her childhood by consent of her mother, had removed with her from Delaware into Maryland, by which removal both Nancy and her mother acquired their freedom by the laws of Maryland, had they been slaves.

To overcome this difficulty the counsel for the plaintiff resorted to a quibble on the law of Delaware, which required one or more creditable witnesses to a manumission, yet, as the instrument was not witnessed in the usual form, but was acknowledged before a magistrate, who certified under his seal that he saw John Cooper sign and seal it, such is the weakness of human nature that the counsel made this a plea to send a woman and three children into slavery. It was also shown, that some years after the manumission was executed, John Cooper had given a bill of sale to several of his children of part of his manumitted slaves. In giving judgement, the judge acknowledged the validity of the manumission, and also that her freedom was consequent on removal by the Maryland law, that the reputation of slavery had not been established, as the fact of her suing for liberty, in Delaware, was inconsistent with it, and that there was no bill of sale; but as if it was necessary to apologize for her discharge, stated that he would not say she was free, but that the claimant had not exhibited sufficient testimony before him to show she was a slave.

In Alexander's case, he stated his conviction that he belonged to Barggs' estate; took no notice of the want of bill of sale, or other title and concluded by saying, if he was not a slave it could have been shown he was free. B. R. Brown and Brainerd Clark, of Mount Holly, were counsel for the claimants; and D. P. Brown, of Philadelphia, J. K. Slack, E. B. Canon, and G. W. Camb